1: Parsons, Elsie Clews. The Social Organization of the Tewa of New Mexico. Memoirs of the American Anthropological Association, No. 36. Menasha, Wisconsin: 1929.

Pp. 309; preface; 7 maps; 42 plates; 8 unnumbered plates; 19 text figures; bibliography; genealogies

Yale: Nk10. Am35f. v. 36

[This monograph, written by a well-known professional anthropologist, is a study of Tewa social structure, ceremonial organization, rituals, and supernatural beings, as observed by the author in the communities of San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, and Nambé. Very detailed descriptions of rituals and ceremonies are given in this study, but there is relatively little information on the material culture of the Tewa. The appendix contains several folktales from Nambé.

A glossary of frequently occurring native terms used throughout he text, may be found in category 104. This glossary has been composed by IRAF

1: Parsons, Elsie Clews

and is not to be found in the original text. -- Analyst]

Field date: 1923-1927
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

2: Henderson, Junius and John Peabody Harrington. Ethnozoology of the Tewa Indians. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 56. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914.

Pp. x, 76; phonetic key; bibliography; Index

HRAF Copy

[This source is primarily a listing of the various forms of animal life native to the region at the present and in the past (as derived from archaeological data), and those forms which have been introduced into the area by Europeans and other ethnic groups. Each animal mentioned in the text is accompanied by the native term, including in many cases the actual derivation of the terminology employed. Whenever possible the authors have tried to indicate the cultural use to which these animals have been put by the Tewa, (i. e., shells for ornaments, food, clothing, etc.).

The data for this source was jointly collected by Junius Henderson, a professor of Zoology and J. P. Harrington, an ethnologist, during slightly less than

2: Henderson, Junius and John Peabody Harrington.

four weeks field work in the neighborhood of El Rito de los Frijoles. --Analyst]

Field date: 1910-1911
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Natural Scientist, Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

3: Harrington, John Peabody. The Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians. 29th Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, pp. 29-587. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1916.

HRAF copy

[Omitted from files: pp. 108-572]

[Only part of this source has been processed for the files. The omitted section consists of maps, place names, lists of settlements, buildings and archeological ruins. The material processed for the files includes data on Tewa cosmology, beliefs regarding time, heavenly bodies, meteorological phenomena, directions and colors, and miscellaneous information about deities. In addition there are sections on place names, terms for various types of minerals and features of geography, and a list of tribal names used by the Tewa. Most of the source consists of large vocabulary lists with relevant explanations. The author, an ethnologist, did field work in the area. --Analyst]

Field date: 1910
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

4: Robbins, Wilfred William, John P. Harrington and Barbara Freire-Marreco. Ethnobotany of the Tewa Indians. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 55. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1916.

Pp. xii, 124; phonetic key; 9 plates; 7 text figures; bibliography; index of botanical names; map.

HRAF copy

[This source is an exhaustive study of the uses made by the Tewa Indians of the various kinds of native and introduced plant life in the area. Emphasis is on data pertinent to native conceptions of plant life, adaptation into the Tewa vocabulary of the various names of plants and their parts, native ideas of the morphology and properties of plants, their growth patterns, color, and pathology, and a listing of the various types of indigenous wild and cultivated plants, as well as those of foreign origin. The introduction to this volume contains valuable information on the techniques of ethnobotanical field research.

Most of the work of this article was the result of the efforts of W. W. Robbins and J. P. Harrington, an ethnologist and naturalist, but the section on the

4: Robbins, Wilfred William, John P. Harrington and Barbara Freire-Marreco.

economic, industrial and medicinal uses of plants was the sole work of Miss Barbara Freire-Marreco. --Analyst']

Field date: 1910-1911
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Naturalist, Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

5: Whitman, William. The Pueblo Indians of San Ildefonso. Columbia University Contributions to Anthropology, Vol. 34. New York: Columbia University Press, 1947.

Pp. x, 164; appendix; index

Yale: NK 10. C75. v. 34

[This study is the result of field work undertaken by the author, a professional anthropologist, during the time he lived among the Tewa Indians in the village of San Ildefonso, New Mexico. The purpose of the study was to examine the various facets of human behavior as it exhibited itself in a small homogeneous Indian community. The materials covered in this source deal with a general discussion and history of the people and village of San Ildefonso, the individual in his society, the Tewa family structure, native ideas about work and its application to earning a living, the basic aspects of Tewa religion and ceremonialism, and the various forms of secular and ceremonial dances and games. A brief summary of the basic data may be found beginning on p. 147, in the section

III

NT18 Tewa--2
San Ildefonso

5: Whitman, William.

entitled "conformance."--Analyst]

Field date: 1936-1939
Analyst: John Beierle.

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

6: Whitman, William. The San Ildefonso of New Mexico. Ralph Linton, ed., Acculturation in Seven American Indian Tribes, pp. 390-460. New York: D. Appleton-Century Company, 1940.

Yale: C53 37

[This article is concerned with some of the changes that have occurred in the pueblo of San Ildefonso in modern times. The author begins with a general account of the "traditional" culture by which he means the culture that was found in the area from contact times until the twentieth century. Economic organization, attitudes and values, religious beliefs, political control, ceremonials and ceremonial societies, social organization, etc., are all briefly described. From this the author moves on to a consideration of changes that have occurred in this society during modern times. Particular attention is given to the development of new economic pursuits and intra-pueblo factionalism. However other trends in religion, family, social organization, medical practices, etc., are also described. The author, an ethnologist, did field work in the area. --Analyst]

Field dates: 1936-1937
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

7: Aberle, Sophie D., J. H. Watkins, and E. H. Pitney. The Vital History of San Juan Pueblo. Human Biology, Vol. 12, pp. 141-187. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1940.

Yale: Nk10. H88. v. 12

[This source is composed almost entirely of population statistics relevant to the pueblo of San Juan, with particular emphasis on factors affecting the rates of change in population growth, factors bringing about shifts in the relationship between the number of births and the number of deaths, mortality at particular age levels, and changes in life expectancy over a period of time. For the compilation of the above data, the authors have used primarily the information obtained from records of the Spanish civil authorities, the Franciscan fathers, the United States census, and the United States Office of Indian Affairs. The article is illustrated with charts, graphs and tables. A summary may be found on pages 183 and 184. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1936 Evaluation: Physicians-4, 5
Analyst: John Beierle Processed in 1961

NT18 Tewa

8: Aberle, Sophie B. D. Frequency of Pregnancies and Birth Interval Among Pueblo Indians. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Vol. 16, pp. 63-80. Philadelphia: Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1931-1932.

Yale: Nk10 Am41 v. 16

[This article is a study of birth rates and fertility based on data collected from two Tanoan pueblos, San Juan and Santa Clara. The author discusses the methods used in the collection of data, selection of cases to be included in the study and the methods of analysis. She provides information on birth rates, intervals between births, age at pregnancy and total number of pregnancies per woman, span of reproductive years. There are some comparisons made with other groups, and a general discussion of population trends in the area is also included. --Analyst]

Field date: 1930
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Doctor-5
Processed in 1961

NT18 Tewa

9: Aberle, Sophie, B. D. Child Mortality Among Pueblo Indians. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Vol. 16, pp. 339-349. Philadelphia: Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1931-1932.

Yale: Nk10 Am41 v.16

[This is a study of child mortality in two Tanoan pueblos. Data on mortality are arranged by age of death and compared with comparable figures from White and Colored populations. The mortality rates are arrived at by comparing the number of deaths with the number of infants born in the families studied in given time intervals. Material on child and infant care and feeding are also included and referred to when comparisons are made with non-Indian mortality rates. --Analyst]

Field date: 1930
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Doctor-5
Processed in 1961

10: Aberle, Sophie B. D. Maternal Mortality Among the Pueblos. American Journal of Physical Anthropology, Vol. 18, pp. 431-435. Philadelphia: Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, 1933-1934.

Yale: Nk10 Am41 v.18

[This article deals with maternal mortality rates based on data collected from five Pueblo villages; San Juan, Taos, Isleta, San Felipe and Zuni. These figures are compared with general United States figures and the deaths due to childbirth in the Pueblos are compared with the number of deaths due to other causes. In addition some information is offered on childbirth. --Analyst]

Field date: 1930-1932
Analyst: Betty Potash

Evaluation: Doctor-5
Processed in 1961

11: Freire-Marreco, Barbara. Tewa Kinship Terms from the Pueblo of Hano, Arizona. American Anthropologist, N. S., Vol. 16, pp. 269-287. Lancaster, Pa., 1914.

Yale: Nk10 Am37 II. 16.

[This brief source is concerned mainly with a listing of the kinship terms of Hano pueblo. The terms are listed, together with observations on their usage, and similarities to and differences with the terms of the Tewa pueblos of New Mexico. The author was a Research Fellow and Mary-Ewart Scholar of Somerville College, Oxford. --Analyst]

Field date: 1913
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

NT18 Tewa
San Ildefonso

12: Spinden, Herbert J. The Making of Pottery at San Ildefonso. The American Museum Journal, Vol. 11, pp. 192-196. New York: The American Museum of Natural History, 1911.

Yale: S9. 202. v. 11-12

[This article, written by a well-known archaeologist, is a description of the technique of pottery manufacture and design application by the Indians of the pueblo of San Ildefonso. As an introduction to the main theme of this article the author presents a brief statement in regard to the effects of European civilization upon the pueblo Indians. A description is then given pertinent to the topography of the area. Several excellent plates are to be found in this source illustrating a few varieties of San Ildefonso pottery, with an accompanying description of the meaning of the symbolic design elements. --Analyst]

Field date: ca. 1910
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Archaeologist-5
Processed in 1961

13: Harrington, John P. The Tewa Indian Game of "Cañute." American Anthropologist, N. S., Vol. 14, pp. 243-286. Lancaster, Pa., 1912.

Yale: Nk10 Am37 II. 14

[This source is a lengthy exposition of the game of cañute as played in the Tewa pueblos. It is a guessing game involving four sticks. An unusual feature of the game is the arranging of the sticks in various named patterns, denoting phallic symbols, natural objects, animals, houses, etc. One of the game songs is also transcribed and annotated by Frances Densmore. Harrington was a well-known American ethnologist. --Analyst]

Field date: 1911
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

14: Harrington, John P. Tewa Relationship Terms. American Anthropologist, Vol. 14, pp. 472-498. Lancaster, Pa., 1912.

Yale: Nk10 Am37 II. 14

[This is a general study of the kinship terms used by the Tewa pueblos in New Mexico. Harrington was given additional information by Barbara Freire-Marreco. After a short description of the social organization, Harrington lists the relationship terms under four heads: consanguinity; relationship through marriage; sex and age; and miscellaneous. Variations in usage among the different pueblos are noted. --Analyst]

Field date: 1911
Analyst: Timothy J. O'Leary

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961

15: Laski, Vera. Seeking Life. Memoirs of the American Folklore Society, Vol. 50. Philadelphia: American Folklore Society, 1958.

Pp. xiv, 176; foreword; introduction; 6 illustrations; 3 appendices; list of references; glossary; bibliography

Yale: Nkg 10. Am35F. 50

[This source, by a professional anthropologist, is a record of one of the unique ceremonies of the Tewa Indians, that of the Raingod Drama.

This work is divided into three parts, the first of which presents to the researcher a general picture of the Tewa, their kivas and sacred altars, and the ceremonial participants in the Raingod Drama. The text of the ceremony is then presented in some detail, with the role of each of the above participants clearly outlined in function and scope. The second part of the source is devoted to a psychological interpretation, of the various elements and symbols forming the body of the Raingod Drama, while the third is concerned in its entirety with the making of Tewa medicine men. Three self-explanatory appendices

15: Laski, Vera.

are also included in this source entitled respectively: Ceremonial Paraphernalia, Music and Sounds in the Raingod Ceremony, and Variations in the Raingod Ceremony--Analyst]

Field date: 1943-1956
Analyst: John Beierle

Evaluation: Ethnologist-5
Processed in 1961